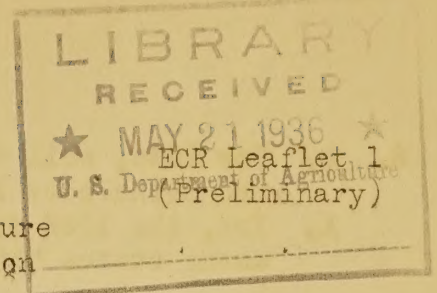


United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Washington--April 2, 1936



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CONCERNING THE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION
PROGRAM FOR THE EAST CENTRAL REGION FOR 1936

The following questions and answers are given to illustrate the operation of the New Agricultural Conservation Program in the East Central Region for 1936 under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of February 29, 1936.

PURPOSES OF THE PROGRAM

1. Q. What are the objectives of the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program?
A. The objectives in 1936 as stated in the Act are:
(1) To preserve and improve soil fertility;
(2) To promote the economic use and conservation of land;
(3) To reduce the exploitation, wasteful, and unscientific use of soil resources;
(4) To protect rivers and harbors against the results of soil erosion.
2. Q. How will the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program bring about soil conservation and improvement?
A. By encouraging farmers to plant soil-building and soil-conserving crops and to adopt soil-building and soil-conserving practices.
3. Q. What funds are available for carrying out the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act?
A. The Act authorizes annual appropriations of not more than \$500,000,000. The amount available for the 1936 program is approximately \$470,000,000.
4. Q. How will farmers receive payments from funds appropriated?
A. For 1936, payments to farmers will be made direct from the Federal Government.
After states have enacted necessary legislation and have submitted approved plans (not later than 1938) the funds are to be allocated to states and payments to farmers are to be made by the states.
5. Q. How are allocations to states to be determined?
A. The Act provides that: "in determining the amount to be apportioned to each state, the Secretary shall take into consideration the acreage and value of the major soil-depleting and major export crops produced in the respective states during a representative period and the acreage and productivity of land devoted to agricultural production (including dairy products) in the respective states during a representative period.."

6. Q. For 1936, will total payments to farmers in each state be in line with the principles laid down for determining allocations to states?
A. Yes, the 1936 program is calculated to give a distribution of payments among states that will be in line with these principles.
7. Q. How are consumers of agricultural products protected under the Act?
A. The Act provides that due regard shall be given to the maintenance of a continuous and stable supply of agricultural commodities adequate to meet consumers' demands at prices fair to both consumers and producers and to the production of supplies of food and fibers adequate to maintain normal domestic consumption.
8. Q. What is the goal of soil-building and soil-conserving crops in 1936?
A. To increase soil-building and soil-conserving crops by about 30,000,000 acres or 30 percent of the 1930 acreage in these crops.
9. Q. Will the Secretary of Agriculture enter into contracts with producers under the Agricultural Conservation Program?
A. No.
10. Q. Where can producers obtain information about the program?
A. From County Extension Agents' offices and the county and community committeemen.

PUTTING THE PROGRAM INTO OPERATION

11. Q. Who is to administer the program?
A. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the State Extension Service, a State committee of which the majority of the members are producers, and county and community committeemen.
12. Q. How do producers who are not committeemen participate in the administration of the program?
A. Through membership in the County Agricultural Conservation Association and election of committeemen.
13. Q. Who are members of the county association?
A. Any person owning or operating a farm in the county is considered a member.
14. Q. What is the county committee?
A. The county committee is composed of three members of the association.
15. Q. What are the duties of the county committee?
A. The duties are as follows:
- (1) Review all documents filed with them and make recommendations to the Secretary;
 - (2) Conduct such investigations as may be necessary in the performance of its duties; and
 - (3) Perform such other duties as may be prescribed.

16. Q. What is the community committee?
A. The community committee is composed of three members of the association living in the community.
17. Q. What are the duties of the community committee?
A. The duties are as follows:
(1) Assisting in preparing, checking, receiving and approving all documents submitted by producers; and
(2) Making recommendations for payments.
18. Q. What are the principal forms to be used by producers in 1936?
A. (1) A work sheet for establishing farm bases.
(2) An application for a grant showing the use of the land in 1936.
19. Q. What is the purpose of the work sheet?
A. The purpose of the work sheet is to obtain necessary information about farming conditions and practices and to help the producer plan his farming operations so that he may participate in the Agricultural Conservation Program for 1936.
20. Q. Who may file a work sheet?
A. Any producer who is an owner, landlord, cash tenant, standing or fixed-rent tenant, or share-tenant operating an entire farm.
21. Q. Who will assist the producer in filling out a work sheet?
A. A committeeman or assistant from the County Agent's office.
22. Q. Can an owner or landlord submit a work sheet covering a farm being operated by a cash tenant, or standing or fixed-rent tenant?
A. No, for such a farm the work sheet should be submitted by the operator.
23. Q. Should a producer who owns, operates or controls more than one farm submit a work sheet covering each of his farms?
A. Yes.
24. Q. May a share-tenant who is renting land from two or more owners or landlords file a work sheet covering all such land?
A. No, he should file a separate work sheet covering each tract of land.
25. Q. If the producer's farm is mortgaged or is being purchased on installments, should the person to whom he is obligated sign the work sheet or application?
A. No. Only the producer would sign the work sheet or application.
26. Q. If a farm is located in more than one county, in which county should the work sheet and application be submitted?
A. They should be submitted in the county in which the farm-operating headquarters is located, or, in the absence of headquarters on the farm, in the county in which the major part of the farm is located.

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CROP CLASSIFICATION

27. Q. What are the soil-depleting crops on which payments may be made for acreage diversion?

A. The following crops are soil-depleting crops on which payments may be made for acreage diversion:

1. Corn, (including sweet corn).
2. Cotton.
3. Tobacco.
4. Irish potatoes.
5. Sweet potatoes.
6. All commercial canning and truck crops, including melons and strawberries .
7. Peanuts, if harvested for nuts.
8. Sweet sorghums.
9. Small grains, including wheat, oats, barley, rye, and small grain mixtures, if harvested for either grain or hay.
10. Annual grasses, including Sudan, and millets, if harvested for hay or seed.
11. Summer legumes, if harvested as grain or hay, including soybeans, field peas, and cowpeas.

28. Q. What are the approved soil-building crops?

A. The following crops are classified as soil-building:

1. Annual winter legumes, including vetch, winter peas, bur and crimson clover, when turned under as a green manure crop.
2. Biennial legumes, including sweet, red, alsike, and Mammoth clovers; perennial legumes, including alfalfa, kudzu, sericea, and white clover; and annual varieties of Lespedeza; with or without such nurse crops as rye, oats, barley, wheat, or grain mixtures, when such nurse crops are pastured or clipped green.
3. Summer legumes, including soybeans, velvet beans, and cowpeas, when turned under as a green manure crop. In specified states a/ summer legumes except soybeans harvested for seed for crushing, if forage is left on land.
4. Winter cover crops, including rye, barley, oats, and small grain mixtures turned as a green manure crop and followed in the summer by an approved soil-conserving crop.
5. Forest trees, planted on crop land in 1936.

29. Q. What are the approved soil-conserving crops?

A. The following crops are classified as soil-conserving:

1. Annual winter legumes, including vetch, winter peas, bur and crimson clover; and Lespedeza; when pastured or harvested for hay, with or without such nurse crops as rye, oats, wheat, barley, or grain mixtures, when such nurse crops are pastured or clipped green.
2. Summer legumes, including soybeans, except when harvested for seed for crushing, velvet beans, and cowpeas, in specified states. a/
3. Peanuts, when pastured.
4. Annual grasses, including Sudan and millets, not harvested for hay or seed.
5. Perennial grasses, including bluegrass, Dallis, redtop, orchard, Bermuda, carpet, and mixtures of these, with or without such nurse crops as rye, oats, wheat, barley, or grain mixtures, when such crops are pastured or clipped green.

30. Q. What uses of land are neither soil-depleting, soil-building, nor soil-conserving and which cannot be counted in establishing bases?

- A. (1) Vineyards, tree fruits, small fruits, or nut trees; (not interplanted). b/
(2) Idle cropland. c/
(3) Cultivated fallow land, including clean cultivated orchards and vineyards. d/
(4) Wasteland, roads, lanes, lots, yards, etc.
(5) Woodland, other than that planted at owner's expense since 1933.

31. Q. What are the approved soil-building and soil-conserving practices?

A. A list of practices will be recommended by the State Committee for approval by the Secretary of Agriculture.

a/ Including North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

b/ If interplanted, such acreage shall carry the classification and actual acreage of the intercrop grown.

c/ Where, due to unusual weather conditions, crop land was left idle in 1935, it may be reclassified upon recommendation of the State Committee and approval by the Secretary.

d/ Cultivated fallow land may be otherwise classified upon recommendation of the State Committee and approval of the Secretary.

ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

32. Q. What is the first step an individual farmer should take to participate in the Agricultural Conservation Program for 1936?
A. He should file a work sheet and determine the soil-depleting crop base for his farm.
33. Q. How will the soil-depleting base be determined?
A. By taking the 1935 harvested acreage of crops on the farm and making any necessary adjustments. Cotton, peanut and tobacco bases, wherever established, will be used in lieu of the 1935 acreage of such crops.
34. Q. Will a separate base be established for each soil-depleting crop?
A. A separate base will be established for cotton, for peanuts and for tobacco, but all other soil-depleting crops will be combined in establishing a base.

RATES AND CONDITIONS OF PAYMENTS.

35. Q. What classes of payments will be made to producers?
A. Class I. Soil conserving payments.
Class II. Soil-building payments.
36. Q. For what are Class I (soil-conserving) payments made?
A. These payments will be made for planting a part of the base acreage of soil-depleting crops to soil-building and soil-conserving crops or devoting part of the soil-depleting base acreage to approved soil-conserving and soil-building practices.
37. Q. What is the rate of Class I (soil-conserving) payments?
A. For soil-depleting crops other than tobacco, cotton and peanuts the rate of the soil-conserving payment varies among States, counties, and individual farms according to the productivity of the land but the average for the United States will be around \$10 per acre.
38. Q. What is the maximum acreage of soil-depleting crops, other than tobacco, on which payment will be made for planting soil-building and soil-conserving crops?
A. 15 percent of the base acreage for such crops.
39. Q. What is the rate of the Class I (soil-conserving) payment for each acre of the tobacco base planted in soil-building and soil-conserving crops?
A. (1) 5 cents per pound of the normal yield for flue-cured, Burley or Maryland tobacco.
(2) $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound of the normal yield for fire-cured or dark air-cured tobacco.

40. Q. What is the maximum percentage of the tobacco base acreage on which payment will be made for planting soil-building and soil-conserving crops?
A. Thirty percent.
41. Q. What is the rate of Class I (soil-conserving) payment for each acre of the cotton base acreage planted in soil-conserving and soil-building crops?
A. Payment will be made at the rate of approximately 5 cents for each pound of the normal yield of cotton per acre.
42. Q. What is the maximum percentage of the cotton base acreage on which payment will be made for planting soil-conserving and soil-building crops?
A. Thirty-five percent of the cotton base acreage for the farm, except that payment cannot be made in any county on more than 25 percent of the total of the base cotton acreages for all farms in the county.
43. Q. What is the rate of Class I (soil-conserving) payment for each acre of the peanut base acreage planted in soil-conserving and soil-building crops?
A. One and one-fourth cents for each pound of the normal yield of peanuts per acre.
44. Q. What is the maximum percentage of the peanut base acreage for which payment will be made for planting soil-conserving and soil-building crops?
A. Twenty percent.
45. Q. Will payment be made for the planting of soil-building or soil-conserving crops on any part of the soil-depleting base acreage used for food and feed crops required for use on the farm?
A. No payment will be made unless these soil-depleting crops have been produced in excess of home needs.
46. Q. Will the rate of Class I (soil-conserving) payments vary from the basic rates specified for diversion from soil-depleting crops?
A. It may, but in no case may the variation be more than 10 percent.
47. Q. Why may the rate of the soil-conserving payment vary from the basic rate specified?
A. The rates specified are based upon an estimate of available funds and an estimate of approximately 80 percent participation by farmers. If participation in any region differs from the estimate, all the rates specified may be reduced or increased pro rata in that region. As has been stated, in no case will the rates be increased or decreased more than 10 percent.
48. Q. What are the approved uses which may be made of the land formerly used for production of soil-depleting crops?
A. The approved uses are as follows:
(1) Planting soil-building crops.
(2) Planting soil-conserving crops.
(3) Following approved soil-building practices.

49. Q. For what are Class II (soil-building) payments made?
A. These payments will be made for planting approved soil-building crops or for carrying out approved soil-building practices.
50. Q. What is the rate of the Class II (soil-building) payment for planting approved soil-building crops or following approved soil-building practices?
A. The rate for particular crops or practices is to be recommended by the State committee for the approval of the Secretary.
51. Q. Is there a limit on the Class II (soil-building) payment for a farm?
A. Yes. This payment cannot exceed an amount calculated by multiplying by \$1.00 the total acres of soil-conserving and soil-building crops on the farm in 1936, except that the payment may be as much as \$10.00 for any farm having less than 10 acres of soil-building and soil-conserving crops.
52. Q. How will the per acre rate of payment for planting a particular soil-building crop or devoting land to a particular soil-building practice be determined?
A. The State committee will recommend rates for the planting of various approved soil-building crops and for the carrying out of soil-building practices. As has been stated, the total soil-building payment to any farm cannot exceed \$1.00 for each acre of soil-building crops plus each acre of soil-conserving crops, or \$10.00 for the farm, whichever is greater.
53. Q. To whom will the Class II (soil-building) payment be made?
A. To the producer who incurred the expense with reference to soil-building crops or practices. Where two or more producers incurred the expense, the soil-building payment will be divided between them.
54. Q. How will the Class I (soil-conserving) payment be divided?
A. The soil-conserving payment will be divided among owners, share-tenants, and share-croppers in the same proportion as the principal soil-depleting crop or the proceeds thereof are divided under their lease or operating agreement unless a different basis is recommended by the State committee and approved by the Secretary.
55. Q. What are the minimum requirements as to acreage in soil-conserving and soil-building uses on the farm in 1936?
A. In order to receive full payment, the total acreage of soil-conserving and soil-building crops on crop land on the farm in 1936 must equal or exceed either (a) 20 percent of the base acreages of all soil-depleting crops for the farm, or (b) the maximum acreage on which Class I (soil-conserving) payments could be obtained pursuant to the provisions of the program.
56. Q. Can a farmer qualify for full payment with an acreage of soil-conserving and soil-building crops smaller than 20 percent of his base?
A. Yes. The acreage used for soil-conserving and soil-building crops and practices is not required to exceed the maximum acreage on which Class I (soil-conserving) payment could be obtained.

57. Q. May a farmer be required to have an acreage greater than 20 percent of his base used for soil-conserving and soil-building crops and practices in order to receive full payment?
- A. Yes. The number of acres used for these purposes must equal at least the acreage on which Class I (soil-conserving) payment is obtained.
58. Q. What deduction is made from payments in cases where the acreage of soil-conserving and soil-building crops is smaller than the required minimum?
- A. The deduction for each acre below the required minimum will be made at a rate equal to one and one-half times the rate of the Class I (soil-conserving) payment for soil-depleting crops other than tobacco, cotton, and peanuts.
59. Q. If a producer increases his acreage planted to tobacco, to cotton, to peanuts, or to other soil-depleting crops, above the base acreage established for each such crop or group of crops, may he still receive payments?
- A. He may receive payments if he has qualified otherwise, but an amount will be deducted from his total payment equal to the soil-conserving payment for the excess acreage, on the same basis that he would have received for diverting the same number of acres unless the additional acreage is grown in combination with a soil-conserving or a soil-building crop and is needed for home consumption on the farm.
60. Q. When will payments be made?
- A. As soon as possible after the producer has made application and has established proof that he has met the conditions of the grant.
61. Q. How must signatures appear on documents relating to Soil Conservation Program?
- A. Signatures should be written in ink. The applicant should sign his name the same way on all documents. Many delays will be eliminated if this procedure is followed.

ADMINISTRATION

62. Q. What Federal Agency will be in charge of the Agricultural Conservation Program for 1936?
- A. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture.
63. Q. What is the regional setup for the United States?
- A. The United States has been divided into five regions for administrative purposes. They are:
- (1) The East Central Region: Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware.
 - (2) The Southern Region: South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma.
 - (3) The Northeast Region: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

- (4) The North Central Region: Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota and Minnesota.
(5) The Western Region: North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

64. Q. Will a producer be given the privilege of appealing from the recommendations of the county committee?
A. Yes. Appeals from the recommendations of the county committee may be made in accordance with instructions to be issued by the Secretary.

DEFINITIONS

65. Q. What is meant by "crop land"?
A. "Crop land" means all land from which any crop (other than wild hay) was harvested in 1935, together with all other farm land which is tillable and from which at least one crop (other than wild hay) has been harvested since January 1, 1930.
66. Q. What is meant by the term "owner"?
A. With reference to the 1936 Soil Conservation program, "owner" means a person who actually owns land which is not rented to another for cash or a fixed commodity payment; a person who rents land from another for cash or for a fixed commodity payment; or who is purchasing land on installments for cash or a fixed commodity payment.
67. Q. What is meant by the term "share-tenant"?
A. A person other than the owner or share-cropper who is operating an entire farm without direct supervision of the owner and who is entitled to a portion of the crops produced on the farm or the proceeds thereof.
68. Q. What is meant by the term "share-cropper"?
A. "Share-cropper" means a person who works a farm in whole or in part and who receives for his labor a proportionate share of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.
69. Q. What is meant by the term "farming unit"?
A. "Farming unit" means land under the supervision of an operator which is farmed by that operator in 1936 as a single unit, with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land.
70. Q. What is meant by the term "grant"?
A. With reference to the 1936 program, "grant" means any payment to farmers under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON—MAY 1, 1936

RECEIVED

U. S. Department of Agriculture

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
EAST CENTRAL REGION

"I believe that farmers will find the new program is in the national interest, and in their own individual interest, too. Every farmer takes pride in the productivity of his soil. Every farmer wants to hand on his farm to his children in better shape than he found it. The conservation payments offered by the Government in accordance with the act will help him to do this."

—President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"This new program represents a sincere effort both to conserve the soil in the interests of producers and consumers and to preserve the economic gains that farmers have made during the past 3 years."

—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

The following questions and answers are given to illustrate the operation of the Agricultural Conservation Program in the East Central Region for 1936 under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of February 29, 1936.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Q. What are the objectives of the Agricultural Conservation Program?
A. The objectives in 1936 as stated in the act are:
 - (1) To preserve and improve soil fertility.
 - (2) To promote the economic use and conservation of land.
 - (3) To reduce the exploitation, wasteful, and unscientific use of soil resources.
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legislation and have submitted approved plans (not later than 1938), the funds are to be allocated to States and payments to farmers are to be made by the States.

5. Q. How are allocations to States to be determined?
A. The act provides that: "In determining the amount to be apportioned to each State, the Secretary shall take into consideration the acreage and value of the major soil-depleting and major export crops produced in the respective States during a representative period and the acreage and productivity of land devoted to agricultural production (including dairy products) in the respective States during a representative period."
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A. Yes; the 1936 program is calculated to give a distribution of payments among States that will be in line with these principles.
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8. Q. What is the goal for soil-conserving crops in 1936?
A. To increase soil-conserving crops by about 30,000,000 acres or 30 percent of the 1930 acreage in these crops.
9. Q. Will the Secretary of Agriculture enter into contracts with producers under the Agricultural Conservation Program?
A. No; the program does not involve any contracts.
10. Q. Where can producers obtain information about the program?
A. From offices of county agricultural extension agents and from county and community committeemen.

PUTTING THE PROGRAM INTO OPERATION

11. Q. Who is to administer the program?
A. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the State extension service, the State agricultural conservation committee, and county and community committeemen.
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 - (2) To conduct such investigations as may be necessary in the performance of its duties; and
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- A. The purpose of the work sheet is to obtain necessary information about crops and practices on farms and to help the producer plan his farming operations so that he may participate in the Agricultural Conservation Program for 1936.
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- A. Any producer who is an owner, landlord, cash tenant, standing or fixed-rent tenant, or share tenant operating an entire farm.
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- A. A committeeman or assistant from the county agent's office.
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- A. No; for such farm the work sheet should be submitted by the operator.
23. Q. Should a producer who owns or operates more than one farm submit a work sheet covering each of his farms?
- A. Yes.
24. Q. May a share tenant who is renting land from two or more owners or landlords file a work sheet covering all such land?
- A. No; he should file a separate work sheet covering each tract of land.
25. Q. If the producer's farm is mortgaged or is being purchased on installments, should the person to whom he is obligated sign the work sheet or application?
- A. No; only the producer should sign the work sheet or application.
26. Q. If a farm is located in more than one county, in which county should the work sheet and application be submitted?
- A. They should be submitted in the county in which the farm-operating headquarters is located, or, in the absence of headquarters on the farm, in the county in which the major part of the farm is located.

ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

27. Q. What is the first step an individual farmer should take to participate in the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program?
 A. He should file a work sheet and determine the soil-depleting base, or soil-depleting bases, for his farm.
28. Q. How will the total soil-depleting base be determined?
 A. By taking the 1935 harvested acreage of crops on the farm and making adjustments in accordance with instructions when the crops on the farm in 1935 differ materially from the normal or usual acreage of crops on the farm.
29. Q. What bases will be established for soil-depleting crops for each farm?
 A. A separate base will be established for cotton, for peanuts, and for tobacco, if any of these crops are grown on the farm, and a general soil-depleting base will be established for all other soil-depleting crops grown on the farm. These separate soil-depleting bases, taken together, will equal the total soil-depleting base. Example: A farm on which cotton, peanuts, tobacco, corn, potatoes, and truck crops are grown would have (as parts of the total soil-depleting base) a cotton soil-depleting base, a peanut soil-depleting base, a tobacco soil-depleting base, and a general (corn, potatoes, and truck crops) soil-depleting base.

RATES AND CONDITIONS OF PAYMENTS

30. Q. What classes of payments will be made to producers?
 A. Class I, or soil-conserving payments. Class II, or soil-building payments.
31. Q. For what are class I (soil-conserving) payments made?
 A. These payments will be made for planting a part of any soil-depleting crop base to soil-conserving crops.
32. Q. What is the rate of class I payment per acre for growing soil-conserving crops on part of the general soil-depleting base in 1936?
 A. The average rate of the soil-conserving payment for the United States will be \$10 per acre for each acre of the general soil-depleting base used for soil-conserving crops in 1936. However, the rate will vary above and below \$10 per acre among States, counties, and individual farms, depending upon the productivity of cropland.
33. Q. What is the maximum part of the general soil-depleting base (crops other than cotton, peanuts, and tobacco) on which payment can be made for planting soil-conserving crops in 1936?
 A. The maximum is 15 percent.
34. Q. What is the rate of the class I payment for each acre of the tobacco soil-depleting base used for soil-conserving crops in 1936?
 A. (1) Five cents per pound for the normal yield per acre for flue-cured, Burley, or Maryland tobacco for the farm.
 (2) Three and one-half cents per pound of the normal yield per acre for fire-cured or dark air-cured tobacco for the farm.

35. Q. What is the maximum part of the tobacco soil-depleting base on which payment can be made for planting soil-conserving crops in 1936?
- A. The maximum is 30 percent.
36. Q. What is the rate of class I payment for each acre of the cotton soil-depleting base used for soil-conserving crops in 1936?
- A. Five cents for each pound of the normal yield of lint cotton per acre for the farm.
37. Q. What is the maximum part of the cotton soil-depleting base on which payment will be made for planting soil-conserving crops in 1936?
- A. The maximum is 35 percent for any farm, but payment cannot be made in any county (or group of counties) on more than 25 percent of the total of the cotton soil-depleting bases for all farms in the county (or group of counties).
38. Q. What is the rate of class I payment for each acre of the peanut soil-depleting base used for soil-conserving crops in 1936?
- A. One and one-fourth cents for each pound of the normal yield of peanuts per acre for the farm.
39. Q. What is the maximum part of the peanut soil-depleting base for which payment will be made for planting soil-conserving crops in 1936?
- A. The maximum is 20 percent.
40. Q. Will payment be made for the planting of soil-conserving crops on any part of the general soil-depleting base used for food and feed crops required for use on the farm?
- A. No; payment will not be made unless these soil-depleting crops have been produced in excess of home needs.
41. Q. May the rates of class I (soil-conserving) payments vary from the basic rates specified?
- A. The rates specified are based upon an estimate of available funds and an estimate of approximately 80 percent participation by farmers. If participation in the Region is greater or less than the estimate, all the rates specified may be reduced or increased pro rata for the Region, but not in any event by more than 10 percent.
42. Q. For what are class II (soil-building) payments made?
- A. These payments will be made for carrying out approved soil-building practices on crop land or noncrop pasture land in 1936.
43. Q. Is there a top limit on the class II payment for a farm?
- A. Yes. There is a soil-building allowance which the soil-building payment cannot exceed. This soil-building allowance for each farm is computed by multiplying by \$1 the total acres used for the production of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1936, except that for any farm having less than 10 acres of soil-conserving crops the soil-building allowance is \$10.
44. Q. How were the soil-building practices and the rates of payment for the practices determined?
- A. For each State in the Region, the State committee has recommended and the Secretary of Agriculture has approved certain farming practices which are considered to be soil-building, together with rates of payment for these practices.

45. Q. What soil-building practices have been approved for the East Central Region?

A. The following practices have been approved:

- (1) Seeding specified legume crops in 1936;
- (2) Plowing or disking under specified green manure crops in 1936;
- (3) Planting forest trees on crop land or on noncrop pasture land in 1936;
- (4) Improving certain land by the use of lime or superphosphate (in a few cases, potash);
- (5) In certain areas controlling erosion on crop land by the use of terracing or subsoiling.

46. Q. May a farmer receive payment for carrying out one or more of these practices without diverting land from soil-depleting crops?

A. Yes; these payments are entirely separate from the class I payments, and more than one practice may be carried out on the same farm.

47. Q. What is the rate of payment for seeding legume crops in 1936?

A. The following rates are provided for seeding any of the specified legumes between January 1, 1936, and October 31, 1936, with or without a nurse crop, either alone or in connection with perennial grasses, provided that such seeding is at a normal rate per acre for the locality:

- (1) For alfalfa, sericea, or kudzu, the rate is \$2 per acre.
- (2) For red or mammoth clover, the rate is \$1.50 per acre.
- (3) For alsike; sweet, white, bur, or crimson clover; Austrian winter peas; vetch; annual lespedeza; or crotalaria; the rate is \$1 per acre.

In case a legume mixture is used, the rate of payment will depend upon the kind of legumes in the mixture.

48. Q. What is the rate of payment for plowing- or disking-under green manure crops in 1936?

A. The following rates are provided for plowing- or disking-under any of the specified crops, after the crop has attained at least 2 months' growth:

- (1) For soybeans, velvet beans, cowpeas, sweetclover, lespedeza, or crotalaria, plowed or disked-under between July 1, 1936, and October 31, 1936, the rate is \$1.50 per acre.
- (2) For crimson clover, Austrian winter peas, or vetch, plowed- or disked-under between March 1, 1936, and June 1, 1936, the rate is \$1.50 per acre.
- (3) For rye, barley, wheat, Italian ryegrass, winter oats, or mixtures of these plowed- or disked-under between March 1, 1936, and June 1, 1936, the rate is \$1 per acre.
- (4) For Sudan grass, millet, sorghum, or sowed corn plowed- or disked-under between July 1, 1936, and October 31, 1936, the rate is \$1 per acre.

49. Q. What is the rate of payment for planting forest trees in 1936?
 A. For planting forest trees on crop land or noncrop pasture land between January 1, 1936, and October 31, 1936, the rate is \$5 per acre.
50. Q. What is the rate of payment for applying lime?
 A. The rate of payment per acre depends upon the form in which it is applied and upon the quantity of the material used. The rate for applying ground limestone is equivalent to \$1.40 per ton in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia, and \$2 per ton in Delaware, Maryland, and North Carolina. Payment will be made for applying as much as 2 tons per acre.
51. Q. What are the conditions under which payment will be made for applying lime?
 A. Payment will be made for applying lime between January 1, 1936, and October 31, 1936, on land used for the production of any soil-conserving crop or in connection with any of the above-named legume or green manure crop practices. Payment will also be made for applying lime on land seeded to small grain between September 1, 1936, and October 31, 1936, where the application is made in preparation for seeding a legume or green manure crop in connection with the small grain crop.
52. Q. What is the rate of payment for applying superphosphate?
 A. The rate of payment per acre depends upon the quantity and analysis of superphosphate applied. For applying 16 percent superphosphate between January 1, 1936, and October 31, 1936, on land used for the production of any soil-conserving crop or in connection with any of the above legume or green manure crop practices, the rate is equivalent to 50 cents per 100 pounds. Payment will be made for applying as much as 500 pounds per acre.
53. Q. What is the rate of payment for terracing crop land?
 A. For terracing crop land between January 1, 1936, and October 31, 1936, with properly constructed terrace sufficient to give adequate protection against erosion, the payment is 40 cents per 100 feet of such terrace, up to a total payment per acre not to exceed \$2.
54. Q. What are the requirements as to the manner of carrying out these practices?
 A. Each practice is required to be carried out in accordance with good farming practice.
55. Q. May a farmer receive payment for a practice for which labor, seed, trees, or other materials are furnished by a State or Federal agency?
 A. No; payments under the Agricultural Conservation Program will not be made in such cases.

DEDUCTIONS FROM PAYMENTS FOR NOT HAVING MINIMUM ACREAGE OF SOIL-CONSERVING CROPS OR INCREASING SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

56. Q. What are the minimum requirements as to acreage in soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1936?

- A. In order to receive full payment, the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1936 must be at least equal to the sum of 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base (for crops other than cotton, tobacco, and peanuts), 20 percent of the cotton soil-depleting base, 20 percent of the tobacco soil-depleting base, and 20 percent of the peanut soil-depleting base for the farm.
57. Q. What deduction will be made from the payments in cases where the acreage of soil-conserving crops is smaller than the required minimum?
- A. For each acre short of the required minimum, a deduction will be made at a rate equal to one and one-half times the per acre rate of payment which would be made for the farm for using a part of the general soil-depleting base (for crops other than tobacco, cotton, and peanuts) for soil-conserving crops in 1936.
58. Q. What deduction will be made from the payments in case of an increase of the acreage planted to tobacco, to cotton, to peanuts, or to other soil-depleting crops, above the soil-depleting base established for each?
- A. For each acre of general soil-depleting crops (other than cotton, tobacco, and peanuts) in excess of the general soil-depleting base, a deduction will be made equal to the payment which would be made for each acre of the general soil-depleting base used in 1936 for soil-conserving crops. However, no deduction will be made for food and feed crops grown in connection with a legume crop when such crops are not in excess of home-consumption needs for the farm. For each acre of cotton, tobacco, or peanuts in excess of the soil-depleting base for each such crop, a deduction will be made equal to the amount which would be paid for each acre of the soil-depleting base of such crop used in 1936 for soil-conserving crops.
59. Q. When will payments be made?
- A. As soon as possible after the producer has made application and has established proof that he has met the conditions of the grant.
60. Q. How must signatures appear on documents relating to the Agricultural Conservation Program?
- A. Signatures should be written in ink. The applicant should sign his name the same way on all documents. Many delays will be eliminated if this procedure is followed.

DIVISION OF PAYMENTS

61. Q. How will the class I (soil-conserving) payment be divided?
- A. The class I payment will be divided among the producers (owner or cash tenant, share tenants, and sharecroppers) on the farm as follows:
- (1) Sixteen and two-thirds percent to the producer who furnished the land;
 - (2) Sixteen and two-thirds percent to the producer who furnished the work stock and equipment; and

(3) Sixty-six and two-thirds percent to be divided among the producers on the farm in 1936 in accordance with their shares in the soil-depleting crops with respect to which the payment is made.

62. Q. To whom will the class II (soil-building) payment be made?

A. To the producer who incurred the expense with reference to the soil-building practices. Where two or more producers incurred the expense, the soil-building payment will be divided equally between them.

HOW LAND USE IS CLASSIFIED

63. Q. What are soil-depleting crops?

A. Land devoted to any of the following crops will be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which the crop is harvested:

(1) Corn (field, sweet, broom) and popcorn.

(2) Cotton.

(3) Tobacco.

(4) Potatoes.

(5) Sweetpotatoes.

(6) Truck and vegetable crops, including melons and strawberries.

(7) Peanuts, harvested as nuts.

(8) Sweet sorghums.

(9) Small grains: Wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, and grain mixtures harvested for grain or hay (except as otherwise provided in connection with winter cover crops).

(10) Annual grasses, Sudan and millets, harvested for hay or seed.

(11) Summer legumes, soybeans, field peas, and cowpeas (except in Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee) harvested for grain or hay.

64. Q. What are soil-conserving crops?

A. Land devoted to any of the following crops will be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop, except that any land from which a soil-depleting crop is harvested in the same year will be regarded as having been used for the production of a soil-depleting crop in such year:

(1) Biennial and perennial legumes: Sweet, red, alsike, and mammoth clovers; alfalfa, kudzu, sericea, and white clover; with or without such nurse crops as rye, oats, barley, wheat, or grain mixtures, when such nurse crops are clipped green or are pastured sufficiently to prevent grain formation.

(2) Annual winter legumes and lespedeza; vetch, winter peas, bur, and crimson clover; annual varieties of lespedeza; with or without such nurse crops as rye, oats, barley, wheat, or grain mixtures, when such nurse crops are clipped green or are pastured sufficiently to prevent grain formation.

- (3) Summer legumes: Soybeans (except when harvested for seed for crushing), velvet beans, and cowpeas, in Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee; in all States when turned under as green manure; also crotalaria.
- (4) Peanuts, when pastured.
- (5) Annual grasses: Sudan, millets, and Italian rye grass, not harvested for hay or seed.
- (6) Perennial grasses: Bluegrass, Dallis, redtop, timothy, orchard grass, Bermuda, carpet grass, and mixtures of these, with or without such nurse crops as rye, oats, barley, wheat, or grain mixtures, when such nurse crops are clipped green or are pastured sufficiently to prevent grain formation.
- (7) Winter cover crops: Rye, oats, barley, and grain mixtures, winter pastured or not, turned under as green manure; or harvested and immediately followed by or grown in combination with a legume.
- (8) Forest trees. Planted on crop land since January 1, 1934.

65. Q. How are other land uses classified?

A. Land devoted to the following uses will be regarded as "neutral", that is, not used for the production of a soil-depleting crop or a soil-conserving crop:

- (1) Vineyards, tree fruits, small fruits, and nut trees, not interplanted (any portion of the area which is interplanted shall carry the classification and actual acreage of the intercrop).
- (2) Idle crop land.
- (3) Cultivated fallow land.
- (4) Waste land, roads, lanes, lots, yards, and other similar noncrop land.
- (5) Woodland other than crop land planted to forest trees since January 1, 1934.

ADMINISTRATION

66. Q. What Federal agency will be in charge of the Agricultural Conservation Program for 1936?

A. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture.

67. Q. What is the regional set-up for the United States?

A. The United States has been divided into five regions for administration purposes. They are:

- (1) The East Central Region: Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware.
- (2) The Southern Region: South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma.
- (3) The Northeast Region: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

- (4) The North Central Region: Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Minnesota.
 - (5) The Western Region: North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.
68. Q. Will a producer be given the privilege of appealing from the recommendations of the county committee?
- A. Yes. Appeals from the recommendations of the county committee may be made in accordance with instructions to be issued by the Secretary.

DEFINITIONS

69. Q. What is meant by "crop land?"
- A. "Crop land" means all farm land which is tillable and from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1936, and all other farm land which is devoted to orchards or vineyards which had not reached bearing age on January 1, 1936.
70. Q. What is meant by the term "owner" as used in connection with the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program?
- A. "Owner" means a person who owns land which is not rented to another for cash or for a fixed commodity payment, or *who rents land from another for cash or for a fixed commodity payment*, or who is purchasing land on installments for cash or for a fixed commodity payment.
71. Q. What is meant by the term "share tenant?"
- A. "Share tenant" means a person other than an owner or sharecropper who is operating a farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced on the farm, or the proceeds thereof.
72. Q. What is meant by the term "sharecropper"?
- A. "Sharecropper" means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a proportionate share of a crop produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.
73. Q. What is meant by the term "farming unit"?
- A. "Farming unit" means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1936 as a single unit, with work stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that from any other land.
74. Q. What is meant by the term "grant"?
- A. With reference to the 1936 program, "grant" means any payment to farmers under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

